

Dutch Bulbs  
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus,  
Snowdrops, Freesia, Crocuses  
INVERTAVISH FLORAL CO.,  
39 Government St.

# The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 127

VICTORIA, B. C. WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 1 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

WELLINGTON and COMOX  
HOUSEHOLD  
COAL & &  
Hall, Goepel & Company  
Telephone 83  
100 Government Street

A Few Nice  
PIECES OF  
..CHINA  
AT  
Challoner & Mitchell's  
47 Government St. JEWELERS Telephone 675.

## HENNESSY THREE STAR

IN BOND AND DUTY PAID.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited.  
IMPORTERS.

PHONES: General 4,  
Salesroom 111.

M. B. Foster & Sons  
The Famous Bugle Brand  
Ale and Stout.

Hudson's Bay Co.,  
Agents for British Columbia.

## Queer Queries.



What noise annoys an oyster?  
A noisy noise annoys an oyster!

We have the always reliable

Eagle Brand of Morgan's Frozen Oysters  
Arriving FRESH every steamer

SHELLS ..... 40c. doz.

QUART TINS ..... 75c. each.

Manitoba Creamery Butter ..... 25c. lb.

Manitoba Dairy Butter ..... 20c. lb.

Johnson's Fluid Beef, 1 lb. bottle ..... \$1.

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Dixi H. Ross & Co.

CUTHBERT & CO.

FOR ALL

MINING  
QUOTATIONS.

No. 17 Trounce Avenue  
Telephone 683

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert  
LEADING AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

Elegant Furniture, Carpets, etc.

In my fine new sale rooms on

Tuesday, November 7th at 2 p.m.

Full particulars later.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,  
Leading Auctioneer.

From London

The Al Ship

"GLENOGIL"

2285 Tons

Sailing during January, 1900

For Freight Rates Apply to

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

WM. JONES

AUCTIONEER.

The City Auction Mart, 73 and 73½ Yates

street.

Auction sales of every description conducted in all parts; highest prices obtained; satisfaction guaranteed.

Furnished residences bought outright for spot cash.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

For Sale—Wholesale and retail manufacturers, furniture, Confectionery, Groceries, with stock in ample, short cases and all necessary utensils; situated in one of the best locations in this city. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Can be bought at a bargain.

For Sale—Hotel, fully furnished; doing good business.

Wanted—Houses to rent, businesses for sale; clients waiting. Money to loan. Open evenings.

★ OATS ★  
Just received..... Several cars  
Ask for prices in ton lots.

Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd.

Telephone 413. City Market.

LADIES:

We have something good in  
Scissors and Shears (warranted).

CITLEMEN:

Our Razors and Shaving Materials  
are guaranteed. Full Instructions  
given as how to use at

Fox's 78 Gov't St.

Weather Strips

Doors  
and  
Windows

W. J. ANDERSON,

Cor. Langley and Courtenay Streets.

## Reverse for The British

Irish Fusiliers and Gloucester  
Regiment Capitulate to  
the Boers.

With Mountain Battery Whose  
Loss of Guns Made Posi-  
tion Hopeless.

Great Slaughter Amongst Brave  
Troops Before They Sub-  
mitted to Inevitable.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 31.—The war office has received a despatch from General White, commanding the British forces at Ladysmith, reporting that the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery, and the Gloucestershire Regiment, were surrounded in the hills, and after losing heavily, had to capitulate. The following is the text of his despatch:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 30, 1:35 p.m.—I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops.

"In these operations to-day the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery, and the Gloucestershire Regiment, were surrounded in the hills, and after losing heavily, had to capitulate. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

"A man of the Fusiliers, employed as hospital orderly, came in under a flag of truce with a letter from the survivors of the column, who asked for assistance to bury the dead. I fear there is no doubt of the truth of the report.

"I formed a plan in the carrying out of which the disaster occurred, and I am alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable."

The following is a list of the officers taken prisoners:

Staff-Major Adie.

Irish Fusiliers—Col. Carleton, Major Munn, Major Kinane, Capt. Burrows, Capt. Rice, Capt. Silver, Lieut. Heard, Lieut. Southery, Lieut. Phipps, Lieut. McGregor, Lieut. Holmes, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Dooner, Lieut. Kentish, Lieut. Kinahan, Lieut. Jeudwine and Chaplain Matthews. Of the above Captains Rice and Silver and Lieut. Dooner were wounded.

Gloucestershire Regiment—Major Humphrey, Major Capelgate, Major Wallace, Capt. Duncan, Capt. Conner, Lieut. Bryant, Lieut. Nisbet, Lieut. Ingam, Lieut. Davy, Lieut. Knox, Lieut. Temple, Lieut. Radice, Lieut. Bruel, Lieut. Hill, Lieut. Short, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Mackenzie, Lieut. Beasley, Lieut. Gray. Of the above Captains Duncan and Conner were wounded.

Royal Artillery—Major Bryant, Mountain Battery—Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Nigent, Lieut. Moore, and Lieut. Webb.

New York, Oct. 31.—A cable from London says the force captured by the Boers consisted of about two thousand men and forty-two officers. The war office thinks he will be able to hold Ladysmith, despite the heavy losses, and can withstand a siege for thirty days. White will probably be superseded.

The news of the British reverse was received in London with expressions of grief and dismay. The disaster had an immediate effect on the Stock Exchange, where consols fell ½ and South African securities fell heavily. Gold mines fell two points.

The afternoon papers made only brief editorial comments on the news from Ladysmith, but their headlines voiced the feeling of general dismay. The tone of the editorials can be summed up by the following of the St. James' Gazette:

"It is evident that the patriotism and fortitude of the nation are to be tested in real earnest by these operations in Natal. General White had a difficult task set him, and we must take the disaster with the dogged coolness which Britons know how to display. We shall await the final result without apprehension."

The Globe calls upon the British Empire to receive this "bitter and unpalatable despatch" with the spirit of a great nation which relies upon its invincible reserves of strength.

FOR BOER SYMPATHY.

Former Consul-General of Transvaal invited by Constituents to Resign His Seat.

London, Oct. 31.—At a meeting of the Caithness electors yesterday evening a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the attitude of Mr. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical, the member for Caithness in the House of Commons, on the South African question, and asking him to resign. Mr. Clark was formerly consul-general of the Transvaal in London.

ALL CABLES CENSORED.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Commercial Cable Company issues the following: "We have received advice from Cape of Good Hope that censorship has been established on all cables."

PARCELS FOR TRANSVAAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The department announces that the British authorities cannot guarantee the delivery of parcels addressed to persons in the South African Republic and Orange Free State.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

SYMPATHY FOR GEN. WHITE.  
Lord Minto Asks That Former Brilliant  
Services Be Not Forgotten in  
This Reverse.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, himself a soldier with a good record, spoke at the Caledonian Society's concert this evening.

Amidst a perfect hurricane of applause he made a stirring speech in defense of Gen. White, who he declared had won his Cross time after time and who deserved sympathy in his hour of sorrow.

The news from Ladysmith was termed a disaster, but he considered it merely a reverse, a check which would only stimulate them for the work that is to come.

ACCEPTING BOER RULE.

People North of the Vaal River Consider  
Themselves Already Annexed.

London, Oct. 31.—The colonial office has received the following from Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, saying that he had issued a proclamation in reply to the Boer proclamation annexing a portion of Cape Colony, in the course of which he had warned British subjects to disregard all such annexation pronouncements. Sir Alfred adds that so far as he can discover the people north of the Vaal river accept the alleged annexation as a fact.

## Boers Dream Of Triumph.

Believe That Natal Has Now  
Practically Passed Into Their  
Hands for Keeps.

British Flag May Float Only  
Over Dead Bodies of  
the Burghers.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 31.—Advices from Cape town show that the Boers are gathering in considerable force at Dordrost south-west of Ladysmith while large forces of Boers are advancing over the Helpmekaar road. A big camp of Boers is to be formed between Harrismith bridge and the camp at Dewdrop, which it is said will extend four miles.

An Englishman who has arrived at Aliwal North from Pretoria, whence he was expelled by way of Bloemfontein, says that when he left Pretoria all the stores there were carrying on business as usual. President Kruger was still there and he did not see any wounded at Johannesburg. Some of the Transvaal papers are still publishing and contain glowing accounts of the success of the Boer arms, saying that Kimberley and Mafeking are expected to fall at any moment while Bechuanaland is conquered and annexed, that the republican arms are also successful in Natal and that the Burghers are continuing their victorious march south, capturing prisons and stores.

The tidings of the disaster will have the effect of giving a strong impulse to the popular movement aiming to raise funds for the benefit of the wives and children of the men at the front. The war office under the signatures of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the secretary of state for war, and General Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief, has issued a long statement indicating the British methods of distributing money thus received.

This delay in getting further intelligence is attributed in part to the breaking down of the East Coast cable, but it is generally believed that the war office is possessed of further news which it is probably thought advisable should not be published as yet.

The disaster has caused a feeling akin to consternation and in Gloucester and the North of Ireland where the captured regiments were recruited the blackest gloom prevails, families awaiting with beating hearts news of slain and wounded which are expected to reach a very high figure. Many homes are already in mourning in consequence of losses sustained by these regiments in previous engagements.

## AUSTRALIAN VISITORS

Agents General for Colonies Now in  
Montreal—Will Meet Dominion  
Public Men.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., agent-general for Victoria, and the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, agent-general for New Zealand, who are making a brief visit to Canada are staying at the hotel Windsor in this city. These gentlemen having been attending the commercial congress at Philadelphia, on behalf of their governments, were anxious before leaving American soil to see Canada, her leading statesmen and chambers of commerce. Their special business, however, is in connection with that important imperial enterprise, the Pacific cable. Sir Andrew and Mr. Reeves have been appointed by their governments to serve on the commission. They hope to have a conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. William Mulock, the Hon. J. A. Cockburn, the agent-general for South Australia, is also staying at the same hotel.

## TRACTION ENGINES FOR AFRICA

Twenty-four to Be Despatched to Help  
Army Corps to Pretoria.

London, Oct. 31.—There was an extraordinary military parade at Aldershot yesterday when fifteen traction engines and forty trucks were inspected previous to their departure for South Africa. A stretch of sandy, rocky road was selected for the tests, giving an excellent chance to observe the points of the engines. A steep ditch were safely traversed, and though the wheels sank axle deep at times other engines pulled up the horses.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Louise and Victor Napoleon attended the trials and were much pleased with the result. Twenty-four of these engines will be despatched to South Africa.

The Daily Colonist.

## DARDANELLE CIGARETTES.

Silver Tips  
and Plain.  
The Finest  
Egyptian  
Blend.

15c. Per Packet.

HARRY SALMON, The Corner

## Criticism of The Campaign

### White Blundered in Underrating His Enemy and Dividing His Forces.

### France Openly Rejoices at Disaster—Italy Alone Shows Friendly Sympathy.

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 1.—Some severe things are said in military circles of the British tactics which have made possible the ambush of the Eighteenth Hussars at Glencoe and now the loss of two fine regiments.

An interview is published with a British officer whose name is withheld but who is described as a well known General with a distinguished record during the Indian mutiny. In the course of the interview he passed severe criticism on the conduct of the campaign.

"Yesterday's disaster," said the officer in question, "is only another proof of serious blundering. Although Sir George White is a good regimental commander, he does not seem to excel in strategy in the management of a big division. I regard the Glencoe affair as another example of blundering."

Proceeding to describe the battle of Glencoe, he observed: "Some of the enemy were allowed to occupy and plant guns on Talyan hill. Nothing was done to stop this until the Boers began to shell Glencoe on the following morning."

"As for yesterday's casualties, it seems inexcusable that two regiments should have been allowed to separate themselves from the main body especially with a considerable swarm of the enemy against them. I know I am expressing the opinion of many military officers."

No despatches except the brief official telegrams of Gen. Sir George Stewart White have thus far been permitted to mention the disaster and no telegram from Ladysmith have been received in London since the advices from the British commander. This gives rise to a belief that communication has already been cut, in which event some time must elapse before details regarding the British losses are received. If the war office officials have received information on this point they have refrained from publishing it.

Gen. White's estimate that the British losses were about 90 is evidently quite separate from the probable losses in killed and wounded among the captured battalions. On this point there is the greatest suspense among the relatives of the prisoners.

**THE MULES DID IT.**

It is supposed that the stampeding of the mules meant the carrying away of the reserves of ammunition and that the troops captured capitulated after firing the rounds which each man carried. In the absence of news, the morning papers are reduced to speculation as to how the disaster occurred. The general opinion is that a misuse of the cavalry was the real reason for the fall into the Boers' trap. Apparently there was no cavalry to watch over the safety of the missing column.

**BOERS' CLEVER STRATEGY.**

The Morning Post pointing out how near the British were to a "still greater disaster" says: "In capturing the column the Boers also had the Devonshire Regiment practically at their mercy and a little more daring would have made a bad business much worse, and seeing that a force strong enough to sweep a couple of infantry battalions would have put itself practically between Sir George White and his camp, we may be very thankful that things to-day are not more serious than they are. The lesson has been a severe one."

The Borsig Courier says: "The repeated efforts to incite Germany into intervening in a question absolutely foreign to her national interests have palpably the sole object of discrediting her policy. Germany declines the rôle of acting in foreign interests detrimental to her own."

**QUIET AT KIMBERLEY.**

But Boers Are Patiently at Work Demolishing the Railway.

London, Oct. 31.—Advices from Kimberley under date of October 27 received through a despatch rider at Orange river October 30, reports that all the wounded are progressing favourably.

It also appears that as they are unable to blow up the piers of the Madder river bridge, the Boers are demolishing them stone by stone. They have blown up practically every culvert from the Madder river to the Orange river.

**WOUNDED AT DURBAN.**

Legislative Buildings a Hospital for British and Boer Alike—Gift to Naval Volunteers.

Durban, Oct. 31.—The legislative buildings has been transformed into a hospital for the Boer and British wounded who will be treated alike.

Mr. Walker Morrison, M. P., has sent £1,000 for aid of Naval volunteers.

The Eastern cable company has sent out a notification that the cable from Delagoa Bay to Marampilane is interrupted and all messages must travel by the West coast.

**AS TO CAPITULATION.**

The Morning Post calls attention to Sir Geo. White's use of the word "capitulation" remarking that it suspects the word was used carelessly. It says: "We prefer to assume that the column fought until it was cut to pieces and all the ammunition was gone. Capitulation is a word of shame. Troops in the field cannot capitulate without disgrace, and disaster is not necessarily dishonor."

**COURAGE IN MISFORTUNE.**

The Times says: "We have met with a considerable reverse. It is for the nation to show that it can bear ill-fortune with courage and dignity."

There is no general desire evinced on the part of the papers to criticize Sir George White harshly pending the arrival of further details. On the contrary,

the disposition is to admire his many courage in assuming full responsibility.

**IRISH POLITICIAN'S GLEE.**

The Irish Nationalist papers are quite gleeful. The Dublin Evening Telegraph, Mr. John Dillon's paper, says:

"A big bully Crimphane is no lovely spectacle, but a big bully beaten is the very acme of disgrace."

The Dublin Evening Herald ridicules the idea of Great Britain matching Russia after Gen. White's message.

**PARIS OVERJOYED.**

A broad, especially in France, no pains are taken to disguise the satisfaction felt in consequence of the British rebuff. In Paris every means of spreading the news was utilized, and though some of the more dignified papers adopted a respectful and sympathetic tone the majority were overjoyed.

The Patrie hung the Transvaal and Orange Free State flags out of the office window.

The Presse predicts a general revolt of the Dutch population in South Africa. The Soir hints its regret that France did not adopt a different attitude during the Fashoda crisis.

The Courier du Soir thinks that the Continental powers will propose arbitration.

Le Yves Guyos, in the Siecle is almost alone in supporting Great Britain against the Boers.

**MISTAKEN TACTICS.**

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The Berlin papers have very little to say so far regarding the British disaster at Ladysmith but they show a disposition to magnify it and criticize Sir George White's tactics.

More, particularly, what one paper styles his "endeavor to deceive the British public."

There is little doubt, however, that in view of Emperor William's coming to high quarters will influence the newspapers' comments.

**BOERS' CONGRATULATED.**

Brussels, Oct. 31.—Dr. Leyds, the special representative of the Transvaal government in European courts, in an interview to-day regarding the situation at Ladysmith said he was greatly surprised at the less meeting of the city council and referred to the city attorneys, who have prepared a resolution that the law provides. The property loss is placed at \$40,000 with insurance of \$120,000.

**THE TRANSPORTATION BILL.**

It is said the government are paying the Allies £1,000,000 for the transportation of the troops to South Africa.

**HAGLASSON IN MONTREAL.**

Montreal, Oct. 31.—There is no prospect that Montreal will contribute as a corporation to the fund for the Transvaal contingent. The matter was brought up at the less meeting of the city council and referred to the city attorneys, who have prepared a resolution that the law provides. The property loss is placed at \$40,000 with insurance of \$120,000.

**GOOD-BYE, SARDINIAN.**

Farther Point Sends Last Report from the Canadas en Route to South Africa.

Farther Point, Que., Oct. 31. (Special) The troop ship Sardinian passed outward at 8:30 a.m. A correspondent aboard her has and round all the boys in happy vein, singing about the decks in a lively manner and laughing and joking, an with not a mournful countenance to be seen. All were delighted with the magnificently said off they got at Quebec.

Capt. Johnston said he had seen many troops embarked on troop ships, but never did see better handling, discipline and deportment than were displayed at Quebec. He was proud of his passengers.

**AUSTRIANS RATHER GLAD.**

Vienna, Nov. 1.—The general public throughout Austria so far as can be judged from the utterances of the press seems rather glad that the British have met with reverse.

**ITALIAN SYMPATHY.**

Rome, Nov. 1.—With the exception of the organs of the Vatican, the Italian newspapers sympathize with England in her misfortune.

**EMPEROR'S GOOD WISHLIES.**

Expressed to the Royal Dragoons on Departure for South Africa—Politically Significant.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—Regarding the Vossische Zeitung's statement that Great Britain has offered Germany the Gilbert and the British portion of the Solomon islands in return for a renunciation of Germany's claims in Samoa, the foreign office does not deny that there is some foundation for the report. Although the statement is not altogether accurate, the foreign office confirms the report that negotiations are proceeding in regard to Samoa.

**A CHECK TO FRANCE.**

Detachment of Thirteenth Dragoons Exterminated by African Potentate.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The minister of colonies, M. Debray, has received an official despatch confirming the report that a French detachment of thirty Senegalese sharpshooters, commanded by three French officers, M. Béconnot, Braun and Martin, has been completely exterminated near Lake Tschad, by the famous African potentate, Rabah. One wounded Senegalese escaped to the nearest French post with the news.

**FOR ROEBLING MOLSONS.**

Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—The Winnipeg assizes opened to-day. The trial of Anderson for the bank robbery may again to-morrow.

**CHIN ESE REVOLT.**

Shanghai, Oct. 31.—The North China Daily News has a despatch from Chin King dated yesterday saying that a native revolt has broken out at Jeni Hua-pan, province of Kowh Chow. A magistrate has been murdered and the revolt is considered.

**BARON HYLTON'S DEATH.**

London, Oct. 31.—Baron Hylton (Headworth Hylton Jolliffe), formerly of the Guards, died this morning. He was born June 23, 1829, and was created near Lord in 1868.

**PADEWIRSKY ITELPS.**

London, Nov. 1.—Ignace Padewirski, the pianist, will give a recital in London in behalf of the fund for the families of the soldiers.

**EXHIBITS FOR PARIS.**

To Be Sent via Antwerp from Time to Time During the Winter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—J. K. Perrault, Quebec commissioner for the British exhibition, leaves for Antwerp next week to await the arrival of the exhibit of the Leyland line, which sails from Montreal to blow up the piers of the Madder river bridge. The Boers are demolishing them stone by stone. They have blown up practically every culvert from the Madder river to the Orange river.

Ak armored train strongly supported made a reconnaissance October 27 and round the Boers still at Spytfontein.

**WOUNDED AT DURBAN.**

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## New Regiment From Canada

### A Suggestion That Dominion Should Help in Repairing the Loss at Ladysmith.

### The Choice of Chaplains—Mon- real's Gift — Sardinian Passes Out to Sea.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—As a result of today's disastrous news from South Africa there is a consensus of opinion that the government should offer the services of another contingent for service in South Africa. Canada of all the colonies was the last in the field with her recent offer.

The Courier du Soir thinks that the Continental powers will propose arbitration.

Le Yves Guyos, in the Siecle is almost alone in supporting Great Britain against the Boers.

**PARIS OVERJOYED.**

A broad, especially in France, no pains are taken to disguise the satisfaction felt in consequence of the British rebuff. In Paris every means of spreading the news was utilized, and though some of the more dignified papers adopted a respectful and sympathetic tone the majority were overjoyed.

The Dublin Evening Herald ridicules the idea of Great Britain matching Russia after Gen. White's message.

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## Shaughnessy's Conclusions

Direct Line to Boundary Not Proved Feasible—Drawback to Northern Service.

Fast Passenger Ferry Between Victoria and Vancouver with Freight Auxiliary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 31—President Shaughnessy of the C. P. R. was presented with an address by the board of trade, congratulating him on his elevation to the presidency on the occasion of his visit to the Coast in that capacity, and urging on the company the necessity of better railway connection with Kootenay and the Boundary district, better steamer facilities for the Northern trade, a railway service to Steveston, and better connection by steamer between Vancouver and Victoria.

In reply President Shaughnessy congratulated the board on the progress of Vancouver. He said the company would at all times do as much for Vancouver as it was possible to do, that in the past year an enormous outlay had been made in British Columbia for which he hoped to see returns through the development of the province.

### SHORTH ROUTE BOUNDARY.

Referring to the Boundary country and West Kootenay he said the work there was the most expensive ever undertaken by them, the most serious obstacles having to be overcome, "and we are not prepared to say as yet," he added, "that there is any practical route between Vancouver and the Boundary Creek country. No doubt a line can be built from Penticton to Midway, shortening to some extent the distance, because it would substitute rail haul for wagon haul, but it would not be wise for the railway company to proceed with a line to Penticton or any other point in that vicinity without first knowing how to get along to the territory further west. We have spent vast sums in that country recently by building the most expensive piece of line ever undertaken by the company. It opened up a country which I hope will be very productive, but we can expect very little return for years to come, and we must now carefully investigate the territory west of us before we can decide what our next movement will be.

### LINE TO STEVESTON.

Mr. Shaughnessy promised that either through their agency or directly by them construction would soon be commenced on a Lulu Island road to Steveston.

### NORTHERN SERVICE.

As to the improved steamship service to Skagway, Canadian steamships were duly discriminated against by the laws permitting American boats to call at Canadian ports and do business while Canadian steamers could not trade between American and Canadian ports. If this regulation could be changed to the advantage of Canadian boats, there would be more encouragement to go in such an undertaking. The C. P. R. made it a rule not to embark in the steamer business if it could possibly be avoided. They had anticipated an enormous trade, and as a result the steamships they secured were too big and had to go into other business.

Regarding the ferry between Victoria and Vancouver, he said that when in Victoria he intimated to the C. P. R. Co. that a change would have to be made, as the ferry service was not satisfactory at present.

"My own idea," said President Shaughnessy, "is that we should have a day boat; that the boat leaving the wharf here on the arrival of our train should be a direct continuance, practically, of that train to Victoria. (Renewed applause.) It should leave immediately on the arrival of the train, carrying passengers, mails and baggage only, and should go to Victoria just as quickly as possible. (Applause.) On the other hand, the boat leaving Victoria should make direct connection with our eastbound train.

A difficulty that was raised by them was the fact that under those circumstances Victoria people coming to Vancouver for the transaction of business involving only a very short time would be compelled to remain over night, and that passengers going from Vancouver to Victoria would require to be away two nights. I think that can be overcome very readily and economically, if they do the right thing.

"Two first class freight boats, with 10 or 12 suitable cabins, travelling at a rate of 13 or 14 knots, could leave either port at, say, 10 o'clock at night and reach either port early in the morning, making it very convenient for those who wish to do their business in one day in either city. The difficulty is to get those boats, as they cost a considerable amount of money and can only be used on this route.

"I recognize this difficulty. We are not anxious, of course, to do anything unfair to the people with whom we have had pleasant relations for so long a time, but I hope they will be able to provide other channels of trade for which the boats can be used. Meantime so soon as it can be arranged the steamer will be put on the route permanently, making the run during the day. I do hope that the day of the Yosemite and Gillette on the run is past." (Applause.)

### SLOSSON WINE.

New York, Oct. 31.—The second night's play in the professional cushion carom billiard match resulted in a victory for "Student" Slosson over Wizard Schenck, the score was 600 to 55.

### A PROMINENT VANCOUVERITE

Permanently Cured of Asthma, Clark's Kola Compound Cures.

Mr. F. J. Paington, the well known proprietor of Paington's Music Store, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma in its worst form for the past two years, often having to sit up nearly all night. I had consulted physicians, both in England and Canada, without obtaining any permanent relief, and tried many remedies with the same result. A friend, who had been cured by Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound, advised me to try it. And since then I have entirely cured myself. It is now nearly two years since my recovery, and asthma has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to Dr. Clarke for introducing this wonderful remedy, suffering as I was, and do not know of a single case where the required number of bottles have been taken but that the patient has been cured. Dr. Clarke's "Free sample bottle" sent to any person, mention this paper. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C.

## Finance and Commerce

New York, Oct. 31.—Prices of stocks fell at the opening to-day on the net weight of selling for London account. The market at that point was in a state of semi-demoralization on the official confirmation of the loss of a considerable force of British troops in the field, with the result for foreign account in this market going up to nearly 50,000 shares, and included most of the international stocks. The resulting loss in prices reached a point and over in some important stocks, notably among the Southern railways, which have been recent favorites for a rise. Prices closed as follows:

American Cotton Oil	45
American Tobacco	150
American Sugar	150
Anaconda	435
A. T. & S. F., all paid	125
Baltimore & Ohio	53
Brooklyn R. T.	86
Burlington & Ohio	27
Chicago & Quincy	130
Chicago Gar.	134
Chilco, N. W.	171
Chilco, Rock Island & P.	115
C. M. & St. P.	127
Com. Tobac.	42
Con. Gas, New York	180
Colorado Fuel & Iron	500
C. C. & St. L.	130
Delaware, L. & W.	151
D. & Hudson	122
Denver & Rio G. pfd	76
Federal Steel	50
J. P. Morgan	125
L. & N.	110
Manhattan	134
Missouri Pacific	196
Met. Traction	157
Northern Pacific, com (new)	76
Northern Pacific, pfd	125
North & W.	128
N. Y. O. & W.	25
New York Airbrake Co.	138
Pacific Mail	40
Pressed Steel, pfd	84
Philadelphia & Reading, all paid	21
Puget Sound	387
Southern Pacific	135
Tennessee Coal & Iron	117
Texas & Pacific	102
United States Leather	275
United States Rubber, com	48
U. P. com	47
Wabash	18
Western Union	88
W. P. R. in London	97
Commercial Cable, in Montreal	187

Bar silver 58½c; Mexican dollars 47½c; silver certificates 57½c; 50c.

Chicago, Oct. 31—Wheat closed: Dec. 70c; May 74½c; Corn: Oct. 31c; Dec. 70c; May 32½c; Oats: Dec. 22c; May 24½c.

### Shares and Produce.

(Reported by F. S. Taggart & Co.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.	
Wheat	Open High Low Close
May	735 736 719 734
Dec.	704 705 702 701
Corn	325 33 323 327
May	318 314 314 312
Maize	970 974 965 970
Dec.	815 815 810 815

Bar silver 58½c; Mexican dollars 47½c; silver certificates 57½c; 50c.

Chicago, Oct. 31—Wheat closed: Dec. 70c; May 74½c; Corn: Oct. 31c; Dec. 70c; May 32½c; Oats: Dec. 22c; May 24½c.

Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and statements, apply on board.

trained, as the navy department was more particular as to the accuracy.

None of the members of the naval board would give an opinion of the work done by Signor Marconi.

Admiral Farquhar watched the demonstrations for a time, and seemed greatly interested.

## C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Becton & Co's wharf for

## Dyea Skagway Wrangell

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

"DANUBE," . . . Nov. 1, 15, 29  
"TEES" . . . Nov. 8, 22  
At 8 o'clock p. m.

AND FROM VICTORIA ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

STEAMER

City of Nanaimo

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo—Tuesday 7 a.m.

Nanaimo for Comox—Wednesday 8 a.m.

Comox for Nanaimo—Friday 8 a.m.

Nanaimo for Victoria—Saturday 7 a.m.

Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and statements, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTYNE,  
Traffic Manager

1909

2009 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER of the "Land Registry Act" and in the matter of the application of Marion Henrietta Baker, of the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to all the lands in the City of Victoria, and both Lots Sixty-five (65) and part of Lot Sixty-six (66), Yates Estate, forming part of Section Ten (10) Victoria District, and containing twelve acres (12) more or less.

NOTIFICATION is given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to Marion Henrietta Baker on the 27th day of January, 1900, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 25th October, 1899.

MINERAL ACT, 1895.

(Form P.)

Certificate of improvements.

NOTICE.

Princess, Duchesses, Countess, Yankees, Blaids, American Wonder, B. C. Womans, and other mineral claims, situated in the West Coast, Vancouver Island mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located—On east side Tranquill Creek, Tolino Inlet.

Take notice that I, S. S. G. Greer, agent for the Mineral Mining Certificate No. 12, 1901, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvement for the purpose of claiming a claim of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1899.

A. S. GOING.

SHORTHAND.

Persons desirous of learning shorthand will do well to inquire into the merits of Johnson's Business Shorthand, a system invented and copyrighted by G. W. Johnson, C. A., of the Upper Canada Business College.

It is quickly acquired, and has many advantages over the older systems.

It should be particularly welcome to students and business men, who have felt the need of the new and easier system to supersede the cumbersome systems in vogue.

For further particulars write to G. E. Winkler, Portage la Prairie, Man.

MINES AND PROSPECTS.

Examine and reported on.

D. R. IRVINE, F. H. M. G. G. & Co., P. O. Box 502, 15 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Office at Swartz Bay, and 6 years mining & Odd, Victoria, B. C. experience in B. C.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Naval Authorities of the United States Making Experiments in Its Application.

New York, Oct. 27.—The navy department on Thursday began a series of experiments with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, with the object of determining its practicability for general use for naval purposes on sea and land. The experiments will extend over a period of several days, and the results in detail will be set forth in a report to be submitted to the bureau of equipment by a board of naval experts, which has been appointed specifically for this work.

The particular object of the tests was to determine the practicability of using the system of short signaling while squadrons are at sea. Marconi's system, if it does all that is claimed, would be of immense advantage in this work. The afternoon experiments consisted of six tests.

The first test was the sending of the contents of a newspaper article of about 1,500 words. This was sent and received without a single error, at the rate of eleven words a minute. This is a little over half the average speed maintained on the ordinary instrument. Signor Marconi explained that this speed could be greatly increased, and in fact the instruments during the yacht races had transmitted sixteen words a minute.

The second test was the sending of a series of numbers of varying lengths, which were ticked off with a little more rapidity than the previous message. Test No. 3 was the sending of a series of letters written at random. The fourth test was the sending of a series of short messages. The fifth and sixth were the transmitting of a series of code messages. These were enough to tax the skill and patience of the operator, the words having to be interpreted absolutely no meaning. There were one or two errors discovered in these tests, but Signor Marconi explained that these, as well as the speed, were purely tests of the ability of the operator.

The New York and Massachusetts, on which the tests were carried out, will leave to-day for a trip to sea to further test the new system. A third vessel will be engaged just how far the instruments will carry between vessels and the shore. The inventor claims that his instruments are now constructed with complete successfully thirty miles apart. If this proves to be the case, their use in war times in emergencies, for instance like those existing at Santiago just before the capture by the Americans, would be invaluable.

One feature of the test will be the firing of the guns of the warships while the messages are being sent, to determine the usefulness of the system

# The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Pictures...

OF...

Victoria and  
Vicinity.

Six Beautiful Photo Chromos Equal

to Water Colors.

Everyone visiting Victoria should

Procure a Copy

Price - - 15 Cents.

Of All Newsdealers and at the  
Office of Publication.

THE WAR.

The distressing news from South Africa was the only topic of conversation on the streets yesterday. The public were, in a measure, prepared for it by the despatches in the Colonist of yesterday morning in which Gen. White spoke of having sent out two regiments which had not returned. There was no disposition to criticize the General adversely, for it was universally felt that when a commander is confronted with a force three times as large as his own, he must take extraordinary risks. His plan of battle, by which the captured battalions were cut off from the rest of the force, remains to be explained and pending such explanation public judgment should be suspended.

A few people expressed surprise that the British force surrendered, but this indicates a disregard of the conditions under which warfare is now carried on. Experts have long seen that one of the things to be taken into account in battles nowadays is that superior numbers may render capitulation the only course left. No commander would sacrifice his men in what he knows is a hopeless fight. It is far better to give up. We feel certain that the two battalions did not yield until it was clear beyond all doubt that their position was absolutely untenable. We may expect other occurrences of the same nature before the war is ended, and they will not all be on one side.

An unfortunate feature of the war is that the two battalions were composed of seasoned soldiers, the sort of men whom the force at Ladysmith is greatly in need. Their places will soon be taken by others but in the meantime the holding of Ladysmith will be a task calling for consummate ability and valor. We assume that General Buller will proceed to concentrate in Natal the great body of the army under his command, with the view of inflicting a crushing blow upon the Boer force. What we dread most is the effect of this Boer success upon the Dutch in Cape Colony and elsewhere in British South Africa. Reinforcements ought to begin to arrive at the Cape any day now. From Capetown to Durban is about three days' sail, so that if Ladysmith can hold out for ten days, all will be well. If the worst should happen and Gen. White's command should suffer a severe defeat, it is not very easy to foreseen shadow events for some time to come. Undoubtedly in the end an overwhelming body of British troops will be placed in the field, but much may happen in the meantime.

LET US BE READY.

No man can foresee what the future has in store. It is possible that a severe strain may be put upon the Empire before peace comes again. This is not because the hostilities in South Africa will overtax British prowess, but because if we have our hands full there, European nations, jealous of our principles of freedom and equal rights, may take occasion to aggrandise themselves at our expense. In view of this it is the bounden duty of Canadians and the Canadian government to be ready to do their part in the great work of Imperial defence. In this juncture a grave responsibility is cast upon the Laurier cabinet, and there is some anxiety as to whether they will discharge it in a manner in keeping with the wishes of the loyal Canadians and the obligations which we owe to the Mother Land.

If the situation grows more serious, we submit that it will become the duty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to advise the Governor-General to call parliament together in order that the sentiment of the people may find expression at the lips and by the votes of their representatives. In the meantime a note of preparation should be sounded from one end of the Dominion to the other. Every effort

should be made to place the various corps of active militia at their full strength, and new companies ought to be enrolled. The offer of another contingent for South Africa would be timely and be welcomed in Great Britain, but whatever question there may be about this, there is none as to our duty to be prepared as well as we can for domestic defence. Further assistance from Canada may not be needed, but it will be an excellent thing to demonstrate to the world that we are prepared to do our duty, to the Empire and our Queen.

BELCOURT TO BOURASSA.

Mr. Belcourt, M.P. for Ottawa, has written an open letter to Mr. Bourassa replying to the latter's letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Belcourt, who belongs to the same political party as his fellow French-Canadian, is disposed to believe the latter's action as rather absurd. He tells him that his re-election will only prove his personal popularity and will settle the political or constitutional question. On the general attitude of the French population of Canada Mr. Belcourt says:

I can not agree with you that the loyalty of Canadians to the Motherland is to be circumscribed by the territorial limits of Canada.

Leaving aside the question of gratitude I hold that Canada cannot afford to be indifferent to anything which may affect or impair the honor and the prestige of the British flag. Our national existence, our property, our privileges and our prerogatives are all dependent upon the protection which that flag affords us. A voluntary contribution, such as we are now making to Great Britain, is surely not a very exorbitant price to pay for the protection which he claims, which we receive and without which we cannot do.

I do not believe that my compatriots of the province of Quebec will share with you the narrow conception of loyalty implied in your letter, and I am very much mistaken in their character and in the nature of their proofs they have given in the past if their attachment to the Motherland is as contracted as the one which your letter breathes.

Mr. Bourassa's position is that the obligation of Canada is limited to the defense of the Dominion, or it would perhaps be more correct to say that this is as far as he professes his willingness personally to go. It ought to be evident to any one that the continued existence of the British Empire would be impossible if each component part of it confined the exercise of its military prowess to its own defense.

But to return to Mr. Belcourt's letter, the greater part of it is taken up in demonstrating that the sending of the contingent to South Africa cannot be construed into a binding precedent. This portion of his argument is as follows:

You assume (contrary to the expressed intention) that outfitting and transporting a Canadian contingent to the army of the Transvaal constitutes a precedent by which the Canadian people shall be called upon to take part in all the wars of the Empire."

The action of the Canadian government, "the accomplished fact," as you call it, may constitute a precedent, but it is quite clear to me that the precedent, if it is a precedent, has not the meaning which you have attached to it.

As you know, but evidently forgot for the moment, precedent is nothing more than "a something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of a like kind."

Now what is the act, the accomplished fact? Is it anything else than that Canada, a self-governing colony of Great Britain, free to do what she will with her own, to give or to withhold, has chosen of her own free will to make the Motherland a free gift, a gift, if you will, of "blood," of blood and treasure?

I admit that this is doing something that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind—that is to say, that Canada may again choose of her own free will to make to the Motherland another free contribution of men or money.

But tell me, how can this act be construed into the precedent that "the Canadian people shall be called upon to take part in all the wars of the Empire?"

I have never heard that a free gift or any number of free gifts can constitute a precedent for even another gift, much less to imply a compulsory contribution.

You must admit that in this case the contribution was purely voluntary, that in fact it could not be otherwise, that Canada was not and could not be compelled to make it.

Then I ask since when is a voluntary act a precedent for a compulsory one?

Is it not possible that you have misconceived the nature of the action of the government and misconstrued its meaning and effect?

In regard to the necessity for calling parliament together to authorize what has been done, Mr. Belcourt points out that it was supported by the united demand of the Canadian people, and that while in strict theory Mr. Bourassa may be right, in point of fact there can be no doubt that the government in the course which it took was well within what public opinion justified.

There is one paragraph in Mr. Belcourt's letter which we should have been glad to have seen amplified by him, for he leaves it in an unsatisfactory condition. It is the following:

I am most thankful that, by its timely, patriotic and statesmanlike action, the cabinet has saved us from a most dangerous agitation.

This means doubtless that if the cabinet had not given effect to the voice of public opinion, the whole country would have risen in indignation. In a very brief reference to this paragraph, the Toronto Globe said that it will be found that the course of the government was under the circumstances the wisest that could have been taken. Are we to infer from Mr. Belcourt's letter and the Globe's comment that there was a possibility that Canada might not have been allowed to respond to the call of the Empire? On this point further light is desirable.

The loss of life on the Boer side appears to be exceedingly heavy. Since the beginning of the campaign they have lost quite as many as we have, even including the prisoners taken day before yesterday.

So far as can be judged from what has already taken place, the Boers do not seem to be anything like a match for the

British in open fight. Such success as they have had is due to their greatly superior numbers, and to the fact that in every case the British have attacked them in their chosen positions.

We have another signed letter dealing with Mr. Marchant, which we do not print. One reason is that last night's meeting effectively disposes of that question for the present and the other is that the correspondent professes to speak of what occurred in the Times office, and this is not a matter for public discussion.

The Times is quite in error. The Colonist did not seek to cast the responsibility of the publication of the Marchant letter upon Senator Templeman, but quite the reverse. No one attributes to the Senator the sentiments expressed by Mr. Marchant, and the only possible question that can be raised so far as the Times is concerned is as to the judgment displayed in permitting such a letter to be printed.

The Times says that Senator Templeman personally recommended Lieut. Pooley's appointment. The Colonist was quite aware of this, and the Senator has been in haste to take the Colonist statement to himself. If he will read the article again he will see that we attribute the rejection of the application to the work of some one who had the ear of the minister of militia. Senator Templeman by his own showing is not such a person.

It has been pointed out to the Colonist that the article in yesterday's paper referring to Lieut. Pooley's case may be construed as reflecting upon Lt.-Col. Gregory or some other officers connected with the militia. This is very far-fetched, for the article made it plain enough that the interference was probably wholly political. But to remove all doubt we will now add that neither Lieut. Pooley nor any of his friends associate Lt.-Col. Peters, Lt.-Col. Gregory or any of the officers or men of the militia with the refusal of his application.

Cape Colony—This southermost portion of the African Continent comprises an area of 221,311 square miles and contains a population of over a million and a half, of whom 376,987 are Europeans.

## Diary of the War.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10—

Kruger issues his ultimatum  
Troops from India arrive at Ladysmith.  
Laing's Nek occupied by the Boers.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11—

Orange Free State troops enter Natal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12—

War formally declared by the Transvaal.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13—

Gen. Heach with Boer force occupies Bothas Pass.  
Capt. Nesbitt's armored train captured by the Boers.  
Col. Fitz Clarence checks Boer advance near Mafeking.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14—

Mafeking invested by the Boers.  
Fighting near Mafeking and Spitzfontein.  
Boers occupied Spitzkop, near Newcastle.  
Kimberley invested by the Boers.  
Boers occupied Newcastle.

SUNDAY, OCT. 15—

Boers repulsed at Spitzfontein.  
Vryburg occupied by the Boers.  
Boers repulsed near Mafeking.

MONDAY, OCT. 16—

Boers advance on Glencoe.  
Boer repulse at Mafeking reported.  
Boers invade Rhodesia.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17—

Armed train repulses Boers near Kimberley.  
Desultory outpost skirmishes near Glencoe.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18—

Engagement at Acton Holmes and Leicester, in Natal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19—

Boers blow up bridges at Fourteen Streams and Modder River.  
Natal Carabiners and Border Mounted Rifles engage the Boers near Ladysmith.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20—

Battle of Tafana Hill (Glencoe)—Boers defeated.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21—

Battle of Elandslang—Boers defeated.  
Engagement near Mafeking—British successful.  
Outposts at Glencoe engaged.

Armed train engages the Boers near Kimberley.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25—

Gen. White disperses the Boers at Rietfontein.  
Gen. Symons died from his wound.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26—

Gen. Yule effected a junction with Gen. White.

MONDAY, OCT. 30—

Gen. White has indecisive engagement at Ladysmith.  
Surrender of Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment and a mountain battery to the Boers.

The thoughts of most people are now in South Africa, but this ought not to keep us from considering what is transpiring at home. The city council is to have a conference this week with the promoters of the Port Angeles Ferry. We hope that the result will be the consummation of a plan which can be submitted to the ratepayers for their endorsement. It is clear beyond all doubt that the by-law as amended by the council would not be accepted by any men in possession of their senses. The subsidy offered would not pay the interest upon the reserve boats, which the company would require to keep on hand in order to comply with the terms of the by-law, making a delay of fifteen days after the sinking of a boat the limit within which a new one must be put on. We assume that the company will be prepared to say just what they are prepared to do, and we shall then know whether the majority of aldermen have simply set out to defeat the project altogether, or have been animated by a bona fide desire to secure the best possible bargain for the city.

There is one paragraph in Mr. Belcourt's letter which we should have been glad to have seen amplified by him, for he leaves it in an unsatisfactory condition. It is the following:

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SOUTH AFRICA.  
Something About the Different Countries  
Forming that Great District.

In addition to the Colonist's "Special War Map," it might be interesting to many readers, if you were to publish the following facts and figures, Re British Colonies in Africa."

Basutoland.—An area of over 10,000 square miles, with a population of 218,900, was for years the scene of wars between the Boers and natives, and was annexed to the Cape in 1871 and afterwards disengaged. Revenue (1894) \$218,225; expenditure, \$206,505. Chief products, diamonds, gold, wool, ostrich feathers, hides, etc.

British Bechuanaland.—A territory of 71,000 square miles, declared a British Crown colony in 1885. Is under the personal jurisdiction of the governor of the Cape. Revenue (1895), \$250,000; expenditure, \$310,000.

British Central Africa.—Its total area is about 500,000 square miles, and its boundaries were settled upon by the Anglo-German and Anglo-Portuguese agreements of 1890 and 1891. The whole sphere of influence is within the operation of the British South Africa Company, but the British Central Africa Protectorate—Nyassaland is administered by an Imperial commissioner. The native population is estimated at 4,000,000, but there are large areas of fertile land that has been depopulated by the slave raiders. The trade of the Protectorate is now about \$500,000 a year.

British East Africa.—The importance of this large strip of territory lies in two main facts: communication with the Upper Nile and the Soudan, by the Victoria Nyanza, and the Imperial need of a naval station on the east coast of Africa. Chief products: gold, ivory and coffee.

British South Africa.—During 1893-4 one of the most striking changes in the history of British colonization occurred in that part of British Central Africa, which lies south of the Zambezi river; for with the breaking of the Matabelo power, an enormous territory has been opened to settlement. In 1890, a pioneer expedition of 200 armed and mounted Europeans and 500 mounted police, opened the road to Mount Hampden, Salisbury, the capital city, came into being, townships were laid out, forts and administrative districts established and thousands of mining claims were registered.

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## VICTORIA TIDES.

[By Mr. Napier Denison.]

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel of Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.		Thursday, Nov. 2.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
3:10 a.m.	8.5 feet.	4:00 a.m.	9.0 feet.
7:00 a.m.	6.6 feet.	7:30 a.m.	7.1 feet.
12:40 p.m.	9.1 feet.	1:00 p.m.	9.1 feet.
7:30 p.m.	2.1 feet.	9:30 p.m.	1.2 feet.

THE BEST POLICY  
THE BEST COMPANY  
MUTUAL LIFE  
...Heisterman & Co.  
District Managers.

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,  
I will take it.  
If you have none  
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss &amp; Co.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Oriental.

For first-class meals try the International Restaurant, 40 Johnson street.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Air Tight Stoves, perfect beauties, at Clarke &amp; Pearson's.

The International Hotel for finely furnished rooms—40 Johnson street.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Hot lunch at the Manhattan from 11 a.m. to midnight.

Sons and Daughters of St. George masquerade ball, Nov. 1.

Gold—Just arrived, a splendid stock of Gold Goods at Henry Short &amp; Sons, 72 Douglas street.

Ask your tobacconist for Kelowna Cigars. Strictly first class and a B. C. product.

Mountain Pens.—A really good fountain pen for \$1.25. Coin refunded if not satisfactory. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (date Jamieson's.)

Work on the Victoria Marine Railway is being rapidly pushed. For rates apply at yard or Telephone No. 257.

Don't you often hear it said that advertising is a fine art? You require the truth neatly and plainly put. When you hear that "HONDI" Ceylon Tea is the best and purest on the market you have it.

Reduced Rates to the East.—Over the Northern Pacific Railroad, effective September 12; the second-class rate to Chicago will be reduced to \$46; second-class rates to all points east of Chicago will be reduced also. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

A Kelowna Cigar special war map of the Transvaal free at all cigar stores or at wholesale agents, B. C. Jobbing Co., Store street.

Will Test It.—A test case is to be made by Mr. Frank Higgins of the charge brought against H. D. Townsend of Store street of supplying liquor to Indians. Mr. Townsend says he sells nothing but cider. The case comes up on Friday.

City Police Court.—Another remand was found necessary yesterday in the Chinese assault case which has been before the court for some time, the magistrate discovering after the case had proceeded some way that he was counsel for the defendant in a case before another court. He therefore declined to hear it. Two drunks were given ten days in default of \$5 fines; the Chinese vag was remanded until to-day and another celestial charged with selling liquor to Indians will also have a hearing to-day.

If cleanliness is next to godliness, a thorough bath is practical goodness. See our window for bath requisites, just arrived—Sponges, Loofahs, Bath Mats, Bath Brushes and Turkish Towels. F. W. Fawcett & Co., 49 Government St.

Brooks-McKinnon.—The wedding of Mr. Fred. Brooks and Miss Sara McKinnon, briefly mentioned yesterday morning, took place at the Roman Catholic church, Esquimalt, Rev. Father Nicoll officiating. Mr. L. M. Brayshaw gave the bride away, while R. Mc. Kinnon acted as best man and the Misses A. Martin and N. Hart acted as bridesmaids. The bride was tastefully dressed in white silk with pearl trimmings and the bridesmaids in white muslin veiling. Later the residence of Mr. Brayshaw, Gordon street, was prettily decorated for the occasion and was the scene of a gathering of friends and a very pleasant evening was spent. A wedding supper being followed by music and dancing.

Electric Light Fittings.—Graceful, Elegant, Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.  
42 Government Street.

## Pulmonic Cough Cure.

The Acknowledged Remedy for all Throat and Lung Troubles.  
HALL & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Bld.

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

The happy couple were the recipients of many costly presents. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks will reside at 37 Victoria Crescent.

Lots of Material.—There were twenty-four applications yesterday for the two vacant positions on the police force.

Vital Statistics.—During the month of October there have been officially recorded 19 births, 15 marriages and 30 deaths.

Fire Losses.—The loss by fire in the city during the month of October was less than \$100. There were but seven alarms, one of them false.

Meeting Adjourned.—In accordance with the wish expressed by the mayor and aldermen the Victoria West public meeting has been adjourned until Friday evening.

Granted a License.—The board of licensing commissioners for South Victoria district met yesterday morning and granted a license to G. H. Prescott for the Willow hotel, Cadboro Bay road.

Railway Conference.—President Cushing of the Port Angeles Eastern railway company is expected in the city today to meet the mayor and aldermen in regard to the proposal to bonus the line.

Coming in Well.—Yesterday was another busy day at the city treasurer's office, property owners taking advantage of the last day to save the rebate of one-sixth allowed on taxes paid before November 1.

Riley-Balfour.—At Buffalo on Monday Mr. George Riley, the president of the Victoria Liberal Association, was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Balfour, sister of the late Hon. W. D. Balfour, provincial secretary of Ontario.

Services To-day.—In addition to the services to be held to-day, being the festival of All Saints, there will be a choral evensong at Christ Church cathedral at 8, when the choirs of the city churches will attend, and the sermon will be preached by the bishop.

Dismissed With a Caution.—Frederick McGregor and George Coughlan, two small boys, came before Police Magistrate Hall in the provincial police court yesterday charged with carrying firearms. They were convicted of the offence but dismissed with a caution on account of their tender age.

Should be Removed.—There are a lot of uninhabited shacks on the Indian reserve that the Dominion government should have removed, they being a shelter for criminals and other undesirable people. In one of them yesterday afternoon Sergt. Langley arrested a Chinaman, who had been frightening children passing through the reserve.

For the Paris Exhibition.—One of the exhibits, which will go to show the world what the fertility of British Columbia soil can do in the way of raising grain and fruit, will be that which Manager Sharpe of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, will send. There are 800 acres of land under cultivation at the government farm at Agassiz and of the thousands of trees on the property there are not more than two of each variety.

COMING TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Party of British Colonists in South America Looking for Homes Here.

Mr. Percy Wharton who is at present in London is a delegate from a colony in the Argentina. He is looking out for a suitable location, to which these British colonists, who went out to South America, about fifteen years ago to quell under the government a rebellion among the Indians on the frontiers about 1,500 miles from Buenos Ayres. On condition of their assisting and succeeding in quelling the rebellion, the government agreed to give them about 7,000 acres each man, which they could chose on the slopes of the Andes. The expedition was successful, and they located some excellent land and settled down. Many of them have prospered, and reared large bands of cattle, which are driven north along the east side of the Andes, for a distance of 600 miles, when they are put on the rail and taken to Santiago. The distance was usually travelled in about six weeks, doing twelve miles per day. The distance by rail being the second part of the journey, and being about the same distance taking two and a half days. The prices they got at Santiago was about \$18 per head, or about \$4 in the Argentina. On the spot they could only get about half that price. The country is excellent for grazing and they could feed while on the journey. It is an ideal country for ranching and the instability of the government, but the instability of the government, and the many broken pledges already made to these pioneers, and they have decided to leave the country. Mr. Wharton has been persuaded by Mr. Frank Richards, of Vancouver, who is interesting capital in British Columbia, to thoroughly investigate the locality around the Chilliwack district. He is also going to the Okanagan and Ashcroft districts.

Mr. Richards has also invited Mr. Wharton to make acquaintance of the Pemberton Meadows, and it is understood that he has also a letter of introduction to well known persons in the locality of Butte Inlet.

Mr. Wharton is a man of about 35 years of age, well built, and pleasant looking, with dark hair and moustache. A typical rancher and just the class of men British Columbia needs.

House Builders and Contractors.—We invite you to visit our grates, mantel and tile department. We carry the largest variety of these goods in the province; no other dealer has duplicates of our patterns. Sole agents for Dawson grates and the great Majestic steel range. We invite visitors to the New Westminster exhibit to examine our display. A special discount allowed to purchasers from a distance. McLeannan, McFeely & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. Branch stores—Dawson, Atlin and Bennett.

Electric Light Fittings.—Graceful, Elegant, Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

Mr. Albert H. Halden, F.G.S., Mining Engineer, "REUTER'S SPECIAL COMMIS- SIONER," has left for England shortly and prior to his leaving is prepared to report upon mining properties, to assist in flotation of properties on the English market, and to give general advice upon financing of mines. For full advice upon financing "Rhodesia Lodge," 1500 Robson street; telephone No. 781. Vancouver.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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Our Perfect Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites is highly recommended for Coughs, Bronchitis, Emaciation and General Debility.

This preparation contains full 50 per cent. of Cod Liver Oil and is much stronger than most of the emulsions sold.

The taste of the Oil is so disguised as to make it as pleasant to take as a cough mixture. "A food and medicine combined."

C. H. BOWES,  
CHEMIST.  
100 Government Street. Near Yates.  
Everything Pertaining to Drugs.

## Progress

## In Education

School Trustees Meet the Minister of Education Yesterday Morning.

Re-organization of the High School System and Training of Teachers.

The members of the board of school trustees yesterday waited on Premier Semlin, the minister of education, to urge for the re-organization of the High school system; professional training for teachers and the establishment of a school for deaf mutes in the province.

There were present Chairman McMicking, and Trustees Belyea, Hall, Mesdames Grant and Grant.

The recommendations regarding the High school and teachers' certificates follow:

The curriculum of all High schools to comprise two consecutive courses, junior and senior.

Both courses to be essentially non-classical, providing, however, for elementary classics as options.

Junior course certificates to be awarded by the council of public instruction to all students who satisfactorily complete the junior course.

Senior course to be open only to those who hold junior course certificates.

Senior course certificates to be awarded to students who complete the senior course.

In addition to the junior and senior non-classical courses High schools with four teachers to provide an essentially classical course, open to students who have taken the junior and senior course with the classical options.

Classical certificates to be awarded on completion of the classical course.

All candidates for teachers' certificates, except university graduates, to be required to hold High school certificates. No further scholarship tests to be necessary.

Holders of junior course certificates to be considered as having satisfied the scholarship requirements for second-class teachers' certificates.

Only university graduates to be eligible for certificates as regular High school teachers.

A course of professional training extending over, say, fifteen weeks, to be given every year in Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson (or Rossland) by a specially qualified instructor appointed for that purpose.

This course of training, consisting of pedagogical instruction, together with observation and practice in the Public schools, to be open to those who hold High school certificates.

No one, other than teachers of experience, to be certified as a Public school teacher, who has not had professional training equivalent to that provided for above.

In regard to the establishment of a school for deaf mutes, it was pointed out that the amount required to send four or five mutes to Eastern schools, would be sufficient to maintain one here.

Premier Semlin promised to carefully consider the recommendations.

DICKENSON-DEANE,  
Victoria Business Man Married at Lethbridge Last Week.

At Lethbridge on Wednesday last Mr. W. G. Dickenson of this city was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Deane. The Lethbridge News says of the event:

"A pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Augustine's church yesterday afternoon when Miss Jessie, eldest daughter of Capt. Deane, was married to Mr. W. G. Dickenson of Victoria, B. C. The interior of the church had been tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens and plants of various kinds, the sweet fragrance of which was in perfect harmony with the happy event. Shortly before 4 o'clock relatives of the contracting parties, invited guests and the many friends gathered in such numbers as to well fill the church. Promptly at that hour the bride entered, leaning on the arm of her father, who escorted her to the altar as the sweet strains of appropriate music rendered so nicely by the choir, filled the building.

Rev. W. Ridley Beal then performed the pleasing ceremony, and hand and heart joined in saying "until death do us part." The bride looked very handsome in a becoming costume of ivory satin, the skirt being completely covered with very old and valuable Limerick lace, the gift of her great aunt. The bodice was trimmed with lace to match, and made all the more beautiful with some lovely sprays of orange blossoms. The sleeves were made of muslin de soie. She wore a tulie veil fastened with a spray of orange blossoms. The bride's sister, Miss L. Deane, who was the bridesmaid, was neatly attired in a gray cloth suit, trimmed with pink satin and chiffon. Her hat was of gray chenille, trimmed with pink feathers and steel buckles. Mr. Harold Deane supported the groom.

"Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the barracks where a reception was held. In the parlor, which was artistically decorated with pretty flowers, on a large table were displayed the beautiful gifts given to the bride. Conspicuous among them was a very pretty parlor clock known as the green onyx, with ivory dial, ivory centre, visible escapement and other costly fixtures, as well as a small solid gold plate attached to the front, on which was engraved "presented by N. W. M. P. K. Division." A berry dish, berry spoon and one dozen silver spoons, on which was engraved the bride's initials, and a set of buck-horn handled meat and game carvers, both being placed in nice cases, were also presents from the non-commissioned officers and the constables in "K" division, of which Capt. Deane has been commander for eleven years. Another very prominent gift was a fine leather

## PEMBERTON &amp; SON,

## Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

## TO LET:

HEAD STREET, Esquimalt Rd. 10 room house with tennis lawn, garden and Stabling.

SCORESBY ST. 6 room cottage in first class order, and very convenient.

MOSS STREET, large house and grounds.

45 FORT STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

## The Sterling House

Is Now Showing Something Very Stylish in

## PLAID and FANCY DRESS GOODS

Also, a full line of the Latest Styles in

## Ladies' and Children's Jackets.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS

## THE STERLING

88 Yates St.

## Pure Milk

That is absolutely free from adulteration. We receive it fresh every day, and can supply you with any quantity. When you run short, or have unexpected company coming to dinner, send down the children for some.

## Resignation Demanded.

Trustee Merchant's Letter the  
Cause of a Great Public  
Meeting.

Patriotic Speeches and Resolu-  
tions After Dealing With  
the Main Question.

A monster public meeting, which filled the large council chamber at the city hall and overflowed into the corridors, last evening demanded that Mr. William Merchant resign his seat at the board of school trustees. This action was taken on account of a letter published in the Times on Saturday evening and addressed to the clergy of the city who had preached on the war in South Africa. There was a good deal of fun in the meeting, but beneath it all was a determination that a man who held such views as the writer of the letter should not continue as a member of the school board. Mr. Merchant was not present himself, but wrote a letter, in explanation. There was no one there to defend him, excepting of course Mr. Alex. Wilson, who is always in his element when taking an opposite view to that held by the large majority, while Mr. Walter Morris asked forgiveness for the offender. Before adjourning the meeting passed resolutions endorsing the action of the Imperial government; expressing the opinion that Canada should bear her share in maintaining the Empire and sympathy with the relatives of those who had fallen in defence of their Queen and country. It was a great gathering of patriots, men who wanted their children to learn no disloyal sentiments from those elected to see to their proper education.

Major Redfern was voted to the chair and Major Ben Williams was elected secretary. During the meeting the Mayor read the following letters from Mr. Merchant, Bishop Perrin and Rev. Mr. Hughes:

Haughton Street,

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31, 1899.

To the Chairman of Public Meeting:

Dear Sir: I observed by the daily newspapers that a public meeting was to be called to discuss a letter written by me and published in the Daily Times. As I have received no invitation to attend a course usually adopted in meetings of this kind — I have no course left open but to remain at home.

I should have much liked to be present, believing that a Victoria audience would be ready to accord fair play to any one, however unpopular his course may be.

Permit me, however, to say in defence that the whole of my letter was dictated as a religious man to religious teachers. I had for years admired the saintly life and character of Bishop Bridge. I had worked in harmony with Dr. Campbell and Rev. J. C. Speer on moral and religious matters. I had read Bishop Perrin's strong demands for religious teaching in our schools. And it appeared to me that these gentlemen had forgotten for a time their professions as

ministers of Jesus Christ, in their other capacities as citizens.

The letter was written in a vein of satire, without one particle of intentional malice, ill-feeling or disrespect; the only intention of which was to arouse the thoughts of Christian people to the horrors and desolation of war. And so doing I have offended against the rules of kindly feeling and good taste. If either of the gentlemen attacked will say that I have done him wrong, or misrepresented him in any way, I freely and unreservedly apologise to him.

May I further say that nothing I have said or done can fairly be construed as an expression of disloyalty. The first letter I wrote upon the subject made the statement that in the event of war "no loyal British subject could but desire the success of the British arms."

Deplored as I do the sanguinary method of dealing with International disputes, I cannot but believe, and have freely expressed the opinion, that there could be but one result of the war, and that is the sovereignty of Great Britain over South Africa. There are prominent men in Great Britain, of high standing in all political parties and in all religious circles, who have spoken and written with feelings of horror at the thought of war, and no one ever charged them with disloyalty. Sir Edward Clarke, M.P. for Plymouth, Mr. John Morley, M.P., Mr. J. T. Bright, ex-M.P., have all deprecated a recourse to arms. And as a lifelong advocate of International arbitration I have ventured to openly express sentiments of that character.

I might have written under an anonymous signature, in which case I should have avoided an unpleasant notoriety. But whilst this would have been easy, it did seem to me a coward's course. I also believed that the intelligent citizenship of Victoria would readily discern between an honest avowal of humanitarian doctrines and an apparent reflection upon the patriotism and military ardor of the majority of our citizens. I have been accustomed for many years to look to the ministers of religion as interpreters and expounders of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. And I do not think either of the gentlemen I named in my letter will assert over his signature, or in public meeting that in publicly sanctioning war he was saying or doing that which is in accordance with the principles inculcated by the Christ of the Gospels.

In conclusion, I wish to avow in the clearest terms my loyalty to the British Empire. I am an enthusiastic admirer of her institutions, a believer in the honor of her statesmen, the purity of her laws, and the integrity of her judges. And my best and highest aspirations are connected with the British flag, and I think I am no less a patriot because I sorrow over the miseries and desolations caused by war.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

W. MARCHANT.

Bishopsclose,

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31, 1899.

My Dear Sir: I beg to thank you for the invitation to be present on the platform this evening, but I feel that it would be a mistake if I accepted, as it is most desirable that all personalities should be avoided. The object of the meeting will, it seems to me, be attained if a quiet and dignified protest is entered against the tone and contents of Mr. Merchant's letter, and the writer expresses his regret for having sent it to the newspaper, and the editor for having published it. If, on the other hand, Mr. Merchant thinks that he has committed no offence against religion and the citizens as a body, I hope that he will appeal to their opinion by resigning his position as a trustee of the school board, and offer himself for re-election. If the vacancy has to be filled by the board, he will at all events know the opinion of

his fellow trustees, and if he has to appeal to a wider constituency, so much the better. I am

Yours faithfully,

W. W. COLUMBIA.

Dear Mr. Jeeves: Thanks for your kind

note received this morning.

I shall not be able to attend the meeting of which you speak.

In reference to Mr. Merchant's unhappy letter, I would like to say that as much as I regret and resent the sentiments expressed therein, I earnestly trust that nothing will be done to injure his position in the city. The feeling which has been aroused in this matter clearly shows that the people of Victoria are certainly not "little Englanders." I am

Sincerely yours,

ROBT. HUGHES.

Mayor Redfern in opening said that all must deplore and regret that the letter was written, but he asked that each speaker be given a fair hearing.

The secretary having read the letter complained of Mr. George Jeeves rose to move a resolution. In a few supplementary remarks he said the Times had seen fit to call the promoters of the meeting a lot of hotheads. He acknowledged the corn and would be a bothead as long as such letters continued to appear. (Applause.) He denied nobody the right of speech, but when a man took advantage of it he must also take the consequences. (Applause.) The Times further said that politics had animated the promoters of the meeting. "In plain Anglo-Saxon" said Mr. Jeeves "the man who says that lies." Mr. Merchant had been elected as a school trustee and as a parent he did not want his children to be taught such patriotism? as Mr. Merchant preached. He would sooner have trustees and teachers like those at Revelstoke who had taken the children to the train to cheer the volunteers, giving them an object lesson of what they might be called upon to do some day, shoulder a rifle and march to the defence of the Empire. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Jeeves then read the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wm. Turpel:

Be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of William Merchant, customs appraiser, and one of the school trustees of the city of Victoria, in writing the letter addressed to Bishop Bridge, Dr. Campbell, Bishop Perrin, Revs. J. C. Speer and Robert Hughes, published in the issue of the Victoria Daily Times on the 28th day of October instant, is offensive and unpatriotic in the extreme, unworthy of one occupying the position of school trustee, and an offence to the service of the Dominion of Canada, and meets with the unqualified disapproval of this meeting, which hereby demands of him that he resign forthwith his position of school trustee.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution, together with a copy of the said letter so published be forwarded by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, accompanied by a suitable covering letter, to the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and also to the Senators and members of the House of Commons for the province of British Columbia.

Things began to warm up a little when Mr. Walter Morris took the platform, although hissing and catcalls had greeted the reading of Mr. Merchant's original letter and ringing cheers that of the Lord Bishop of Columbia. In opening Mr. Morris gave the audience to understand that he did not agree with the sentiments contained in the letter but he asked the audience to believe that it was written at a time of great mental excitement and

he told of how sorry Mr. Merchant was for having written it. He asked the audience to forgive the writer, but they were evidently not in a forgiving humor as the request was answered with the public meeting cries of dissent.

The Mayor had several times to ask the audience to allow Mr. Morris to continue.

In answer to calls from all parts of the hall Mr. C. H. Lugin took the platform and gave it as his opinion that Mr. Merchant's second letter aggravated the case. It called for more indignation than the first one. Mr. Morris was kindly disposed towards Mr. Merchant and said that if the reverend gentleman to whom the letter was addressed forgave him, the public should do so. If the letter had only been addressed to the reverend gentleman there would have been no public meeting. But the letter struck at the traditions and institutions of the Empire and flung insults at the flag, which to Britishers was the emblem of liberty. Like Mr. Jeeves he denied no man the freedom of speech but held that they must be held responsible for what they said. (Applause.)

Mr. Gordon Hunter, the next speaker, called for, said the charitable view to take of the matter was that the letter was written with an egotistical desire to get into print, otherwise the writer would have had it typewritten and sent copies to those to whom it was addressed, instead of having it printed. He protested against Mr. Merchant's uttering such sentiments as a school trustee. As for the war, all true Britishers hoped it would be successful and when it was over the map of South Africa would be printed in but one color. (Applause.)

Major Williams said when he first read the letter he was highly disgusted as he did not believe there was a man in the city who would utter such sentiments.

The writer merited any punishment the citizens meted out to him. The speaker had long been connected with the school board and knowing the bearing the personal view of trustees had on teachers and pupils, he contended Mr. Merchant was no longer fit to continue in his position. Mr. Merchant was living on the taxes of the people and he should respect the opinion of the people. (Applause.)

Mr. Alex. Wilson delivered one of his characteristic speeches, starting by saying that he did not expect to please anybody and carrying out his promise, he said it was all hubub to say the letter would have any effect on the children and then launched into a personal attack on the previous speakers, ridiculing Mr. Jeeves' pronunciation of words and questioning Mr. Lugin's sincerity when speaking of loyalty. He contended that nine-tenths of the people at the drill hall on the occasion of the farewell to the volunteers had scoffed at the prayers of the ministers, a statement which was received with cries of dissent. Mr. Wilson continued in this strain, referring to war as murder, and after many interruptions ending with the remark, "I don't know as I pleased anybody and I don't care."

Mr. Jeeves rose to thank Mr. Wilson for his personal remarks. He had only had the advantages of a few weeks education and wondered if Mr. Wilson would have done so well as he under similar circumstances.

Mr. W. G. Eden having delivered a stirring patriotic speech the resolution was put and carried.

Mr. C. H. Lugin then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. G. S. Williams and carried.

Resolved: that this meeting declares its hearty approval of the course taken by the Imperial government in dealing with the South African Republic, and ex-

presses its unbounded admiration for the courage displayed by our troops on the field of battle and its sympathy for the dead and wounded, the prisoners and their families.

Further resolved: that it is the duty of Canada to bear its due share of Imperial burdens by contributing freely of men and money in defence of the flag at all times and in all places where the interests of the Empire demand.

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Lugin said he considered it only right that all Britishers should express the sentiments contained in the resolution. The course of Great Britain had been marked with toleration, forbearance and a determination to do what was right.

Were 60,000 people to rule 200,000 or rather was Kruger and his council to be allowed to make laws to suit themselves.

Take the case of Mr. R. E. Brown of this city. He brought an action against the Transvaal.

The judge who tried it was told by Kruger that if he gave a

decision against the government he

would be dismissed. It was against such

actions as these that the British government protested.

To-day was a sad day throughout the Empire, but British

troops had met with disaster before and men who had been forced to surrender

would be as much thought of in the future as were the heroes of Balaclava.

He had never defended his loyalty, but

would say one thing that when he ad-

vised young men to volunteer he did so

as one who had himself volunteered

when an enemy was in the country.

The resolution having been carried

with cheers, the audience joined in sing-

"God save the Queen" and after

passing a vote of thanks to the chairman

dispersed.

Must Pay To-Day.—Those license holders who wish to have their names placed on the Municipal Voters' list for 1900, must pay their license to-day.

Basket Ball.—The No. 1 Company basket ball team having been re-organized under the captaincy of E. M. Burns, the first practice will take place on Friday evening. In view of the probability of an exhibition game at an early date, all are required to attend.

Arrested at 150-Mile.—News was received yesterday that the man wanted for safe-cracking at Quesnelle some time ago had been captured by Constable Bayne of Quesnelle at 150-mile House on Sunday. The name of the prisoner is not given.

Annual Social.—The annual social of

Majestic Council, Royal Arcanum, will

take place in the Pioneer hall, corner of

Broad street and Trounce avenue, as pre-

viously announced, to-morrow evening.

Those having tickets are requested to

be there early in order to secure seats.

The chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock.

The programme has been filled by talent

exceptionally well qualified to furnish a

first-class entertainment, so that all at-

tending may be assured of an enjoyable

evening.

Police Returns.—During the month of

October the police register shows 78 con-

victions, one case sent up for trial and

14 cases discharged. The various of-

fences were as follows: assault, 3; aggra-

viated assault, 1; breaking and enter-

ing; infractions of city by-laws, 4; drunk,

50 (of whom 29 were Indians); fraud, 1;

indecent exposure, 1; keeping a house of

ill-fame, 1; malicious injury to property,

3; possession of intoxicants, 6; supplying

intoxicants, 1; stealing, 9; unsound mind,

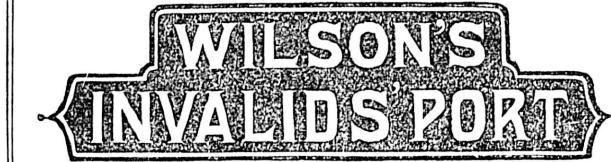
6; and vagrancy, 3. There were two

necessary witnesses.



## The Medicinal Value

of Cinchona Bark as an effectual Tonic is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty everywhere.



For Anæmia, Fevers, Indigestion, La Grippe, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Nervousness and General Debility.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR SENT FREE. AVOID SUBSTITUTES.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS. MONTREAL.

FOR SALE BY HENDERSON BROS., VICTORIA.

# PITHER & LEISER, VICTORIA, B.C.

## The Best of Evidence

The great popularity of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s "Extra Dry" Champagne is due to the unvarying uniformity of its excellence. From year to year the high quality of the wine is continued, this being due to the fact that the very finest vintages are purchased in large quantity. For the nine months ending October 1st, 1899, there were imported into the United States 74,684 cases of Mumm's "Extra Dry", 52,550 cases over the next highest on the list, as shown by the official records. This is one of the best evidences that the wine is everything that is to be desired, as it has occupied this prominent position for years. These figures do not include the importations of Pither & Leiser, which are direct from Reims, and 150 cases of which are

*Thousands are drinking  
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea  
now, everyone will drink  
it after a while.*

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

## NELSON.

J. Houghton, a miner, hailing from Fort Smith, committed suicide at the Royal hotel some time Wednesday night or Thursday morning. Houghton registered at the hotel on Sunday last, and was drinking more or less after his arrival. Not making his appearance yesterday morning, one of the employees of the hotel entered his room and found that he had shot himself through the temple. Houghton had been dead several hours when his body was found. It appeared to be a clear case of determined suicide. From the disposition of the body it was evident that Houghton had covered his head with the blankets and fired the shot under them. As he revolved with which he took his life was firmly clutched in his hand when the body was found. It was evident that death was instantaneous. Houghton was formerly employed as a superintendent of the Sullivan mine, near Kimberley, in East Kootenay, which is being operated by a Spokane company. Some six weeks ago Houghton was relieved from his position on account. It is said, of his intemperance. The only papers on the body was a Bank of Montreal deposit book, which showed a credit balance of close upon \$900. The door of the room in which the shooting occurred was not locked. During the forenoon one of the chambermaids looked into the room and thought that Houghton was sleeping. About 11:30 o'clock the bartender went into the room to awaken him and discovered the suicide. It is not known yet whether an inquest will be held. Chief of Police Jarvis received a telegram last evening from Frank P. Hogan, president of the Sullivan Mining Company, stating that Houghton had been employed at the Sullivan mine until six weeks ago. The deceased leaves a widow and child. They are in delicate health, and six months ago they were sent to England by Houghton.—*Trubine*.

## LILLOOET.

We were allowed by Mr. R. T. Ward to make a copy of the milling tests made from the samples taken from the McGivney creek mines, owned by the Brett brothers, in which Mr. Ward is now interested, and on which he is now arranging for a ten-stamp mill. It is most remarkable showing. Mr. Deasy, who this week visited the mines, states that the ledge proper is already well developed, and that he examined it for more than a mile on the surface, and that it is as fine a milling proposition as he ever saw, and that the ledge will average more than 8 feet in width the entire length of the claims on which the mill will be erected. He also states that rock from the ledge can be mined and milled at an expense of \$2 per ton or less, there being a splendid water power in connection with the properties. It is a property that will make a reputation for itself the first 30 days a mill is operated on it. Rock carrying \$10 per ton of free gold is not often found in large quantities, especially when it is remembered that none of the rich ore on the foot wall was included in the samples, all rock showing gold being rejected and not sampled. The opening up of this mine 30 miles from Lillooet will do the entire section good. From three samples of ore the following results were obtained:

Oz. Gold.	Value
No. 1 .....	5% \$108.83
No. 2 .....	2.25 45.50
No. 3 .....	8.25 170.54

The tallings showed \$2.10 per ton, and the entire system of testing showed that the property is absolutely free milling, and that the loss, without the use of other machinery than stamps, batteries and copper plates, would be less than 2 per cent.—*Ashcroft Journal*.

## ASHCROFT.

Lieut. Col. Wright arrived down from Quesnel this week, looking pale and hearty after his hard season's work.

Mr. Owen, of Mammot Lake, is back from his season at Quesnel, which he states has been unusually uncomfortable, owing to the excessive amount of rainfall.

The weather is again fine, after a disagreeable day or two. Old timers say we will have a late and pleasant fall, and all hope that we may—but old timers are not always good guessers.

The business men of Ashcroft sincerely regret the fact that Mr. J. H. Gillard, for the past year teller of the Ashcroft Bank of B. N. A., has been assigned to a department in the company's bank in Vancouver.

## QUESNEL FORKS.

Charles Polley, superintendent of the Gold Point mine at Quesnel Forks, spent a couple of days in Ashcroft this week, and is now in Vancouver. Mr. Polley's will spend the winter season in New York, and will there arrange for further and more extensive works in the Forks section next season. So far as the work of the company has progressed, the company, Mr. Polley states, are more than satisfied. It is their intention to take water from some source above, either from Quesnel Lake, or, as they can do, from the north fork of the Quesnel river by about a three-mile ditch, to supply a sufficient volume of water for their ground sluice, and will depend on pumping only for monitor purposes in cutting down the bank. The results of the season's work since their pumps have been installed has proven conclusively, Mr. Polley says, that the old channel crosses at the point, and that it is rich in gold. Besides work on the Gold Point next year, other extensive mining enterprises will be taken hold of by the company, and it may be safely said that Quesnel Forks will be a busy camp next year.—*Ashcroft Journal*.

## MOYIE.

The children of the Moyie public school presented their teacher, Miss Jane Moore, with a purse and address, complimentary of their appreciation and love and the hope of her success at Sandon. Miss Jane Moore takes up her appointment at Sandon on the 1st of November.

Home demand absorbs almost all the street cars our builders can turn out, so that the export trade in this line has been temporarily abandoned. One or two export houses in New York, however, have been doing a lively business in second-hand horse cars, a large number going to Mexico.

## AT THE THEATRES.

"In Old Kentucky" the Attraction for This Evening—Ben Hendriks.

That ever popular and pretty story of Kentucky life "In Old Kentucky" comes to the Victoria theatre to-night. Probably no American play of the day appeals as strongly to the masses as does this idyllic romance of the south, with its characteristic types of southern life, its scenes on the race track, its grotesque picnickers and, its manifold other attractions. The singing and dancing little darkies come in for no small share of applause and their portion of the entertainment is one of the delightful episodes of the play. There are a number of ragged picnickers, some of them compose the Wangdoodle brass band, others sing, dance, shoot craps and amuse themselves in various ways. Their native, unaffected ease and apparent enjoyment of all they do render this a remarkable stage picture. The cast of the play is a thoroughly competent one and the scenery and effects very elaborate.

In "A Yonning Gentleman," the new play in which Ben Hendriks will be seen here, by special arrangement with Mr. Jacob Litt, on Saturday evening the successful actor has given to the stage a new characterization of the American Swede. His humorous portrayal of this unique personage in "Yon Yon" will be recalled with pleasure by all who saw it, for it was one of the really few genuine comedy situations creations of this generation. In his new play, Mr. Hendriks has developed and rounded out his character and it is on the whole a more artistic and consistent characterization. "A Yonning Gentleman" is described as a strong, well-written play and it is lavishly mounted. All of the scenery used in the production is carried by the company.

## BIG ROSSLAND MINES.

Dividends Payable and Prospective Cheer That Bustling Camp.

From the Rossland Miner.

The payment of the first Le Roi dividend of a quarter of a million dollars, the Centre Star flotation for five millions, and the regular monthly dividends of \$26,250, paid by the War Eagle, all make very good reading for the past week's record. In addition will be found some very interesting notes on all of the three mines. The fact that the Centre Star flotation of 1,320,000 shares was over subscribed by 50,000 shares without hearing from the English or the western subscribers, must be exceedingly gratifying to the owners of the mine, and the news will be received in Rossland with pleasure. When the Centre Star was sold to the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate by Oliver Duran and his associates, the main showing in the workings, and the one that largely fixed the price realized, was the ore chute in the main tunnel about 1,200 feet from the surface. At the time of the sale the width of the ledge was a clean eight feet. Some weeks ago Mr. Hastings stated that this ledge had increased to sixteen feet, and yesterday the same authorities stated that the increase had continued, until at the present writing, the width runs all the way from 25 to 30 feet. The average value of this ore taken right across the face of the ledge, as shown by shipments and repeated assays, shows a little better than \$20 in gold. In the note on the War Eagle it will be seen how high the ore is at the 250-foot level. The figures given will be a revelation concerning this portion of the mine.

The short close down of the Le Roi for seven days has enabled the management to so alter the main shaft as that its capacity has been doubled, and in future the shipments from the mine workings will average about 400 tons per day. The electrical compressor at the War Eagle has run more smoothly this week, and both sides of the big machine have run steadily for the past six days. With better arrangements for power the War Eagle and Centre Star output will steadily increase. Altogether the outlook for the camp generally as the week closes is decidedly cheering.

## AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Two Hundred Gentlemen Offer Service as Cavalry Corps—Many Volunteers at Chicago.

In order that Victorians generally may avail themselves of THIS UNEQUALLED OFFER, and reap the benefit to be derived from the development of one of THE MOST REMARKABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS IN THE PROVINCE, NAMELY, THE NEW YORK GROUP, PORT HUGHES, WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND, this company has decided to allow persons preferring to do so to purchase shares of the company's stock upon the INSTALMENT PLAN, that is to say, BY PAYING ONE CENT PER SHARE PER MONTH UNTIL THE FULL AMOUNT IS PAID.

From this property ASSAYS 32.50 PER CENT. IN COPPER, BESIDES GOLD AND SILVER, has recently obtained RECOGNITION AND DIGNITY OF HONOR AT THE CROWN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

For specimens of ore and assays, prospectus, engineer's reports and quarterly statements and other information respecting this and other properties of the company, and the company itself, apply at the Company's Office, No. 28 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Probably the most inhuman practice of all is to be met with among the tribes who deliberately hawk the victim piecemeal while still alive. Incredibly as it may appear, the fact remains justified by an only too abundant proof; captives are led from place to place in order that individuals may have the opportunity of indicating, by external marks upon the body, the portion they desire to acquire. The distinguishing marks are generally made by means of colored clay, or strips of grass tied in a particular fashion. The astounding stoolism of the victim, who thus witnesses the bargaining for his limbs, is only equaled by the callousness with which he walks away.

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# DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar, and Absolutely Pure

Highest award, Chicago World's Fair.  
Highest tests by U. S. Gov't Chemists.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,  
CHICAGO.

Imitation baking powders are mostly made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Oct. 31—8 p. m.

### WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains stationary along the Coast, while east of the Rockies vast high pressure areas accompanied by a moderate cold wave, is spreading southward across the Territories. There are indications of an approaching low area off the Coast, which is likely to cause more unsettled weather during the next 36 hours.

### TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	47	55
New Westminster	44	58
Kamloops	40	46
Barkerville	26	46
Calgary	22	50
Winnipeg	28	34
Portland, Ore.	46	56
San Francisco, Cal.	52	62

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Wednesday:

Victoria and vicinity—Increasing easterly to southerly winds; becoming unsettled, with showers to-night or Thursday.

Lower Mainland—Easterly to southerly winds; mostly cloudy, with showers to-night or Thursday.

### VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 31.

Deg. Deg.

5 a.m.	48	Mean.....	51
Noon.....	52	Highest.....	55
5 p.m.	51	Lowest.....	47

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m..... 3 miles north.  
Noon..... 3 miles east.

5 p.m..... 4 miles north.

Average State of Weather—Partly cloudy.

Sunshine—1 hour 24 minutes.

Barometer at Noon—Observed..... 30.266

Corrected..... 30.243

Deg.

Mean Temperature for October..... 49.27

Inches

Total Rainfall for October..... 3.38

### PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

H. S. Sherwood, Mrs. Christy, Dr. Schwengeler,

Miss Chambers, Mrs. Blane, W. F. Burton,

C. R. Townley, C. S. Baker,

L. Kent, Mrs. H. Chapman,

W. J. Comp., Rev. J. Stocken,

E. E. Weisen, E. M. McDonough,

R. Collister, T. Turner,

Ch. McWhorter, L. J. Boscowit,

S. P. Moody, John Coughlan,

Z. McDermott, S. T. Tulk,

W. F. Bullen, Mrs. T. W. Thompson,

P. J. Pilot Johnson, Mr. Harvey,

J. W. Cook, Mrs. Perry,

Miss Kerfoot, Mrs. Goodenough,

Mrs. Lovelace, J. Pyne,

M. Williams, Mrs. Taff,

R. W. Perry, W. M. Bruce,

Frank Devlin, J. A. Gibson,

Dr. Le Feuvre, John Whitely,

Dr. G. G. C., Chas. E. Kerr,

G. M. Booth, S. B. Hunter,

J. R. Bowman, Mrs. Hunter,

M. Billings, C. J. Van Kieck,

A. Hayes, And Party,

J. G. Schrader,

R. Wolfastan, By steamer Umatilla from Frisco:

J. Gregg, H. Clegg,

Mrs. H. Hylands, Mrs. Clegg,

Z. G. Goldberg,

G. M. McIntyre, Miss Walker,

A. R. Smith, A. H. Merritt,

Dr. Rutherford, W. H. Harrick,

J. McLean, Mrs. Harrick,

Miss McDonald, E. Murphy,

Miss M. Halloran.

Only commercial houses that have paid taxes for the privileges can do business through agents in Russia. Travelling men are also obliged to pay individual taxes for permission to sell goods as representatives of these houses, whether they are domestic or foreign enterprises.

—

A foul breath is one of the greatest afflictions that a man or woman can have. An affliction not only to themselves, but to those with whom they come in contact. A foul breath is greatly disengaging of affection. It would probably be more so if people only realized just what bad breath means. Bad breath is one of the symptoms of constipation. Some of the other symptoms are sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, heartburn and distress after eating. These things may be the result of constipation, and constipation is a disease that is almost incurable because it can be cured—cured easily, quickly and permanently, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They give to nature just the little help that she needs. There is no ease of breathing, no constipation, indigestion, "spasmodism," or any of the rest of the night-mare breeding brood, that these little "Pellets" will not cure.

Send 31 cents in one cent stamps to World Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Illustrated.

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Illustrated.

maid, however, has not the catch she was expected to get to make her top liner. She has 818 skins, the Libbie 799, and the Penelope 612. Until these latter vessels arrive the official statement of the catch will not be obtainable but an average struck from the reports already received places the average catch in Behring sea at 1,153 skins and the total catch for the sea at nearly 30,000 skins. The schooner Geneva with a total catch of 2,453 skins, of which 1,582 skins were taken on the coast, is top liner of the fleet.

### DANUBE AT UNION.

C. P. N. Steamer Will Reach Victoria From Skagway This Morning with Many Passengers.

The C. P. N. steamer Danube arrived at Union from the North yesterday afternoon and is due to arrive here at 6 o'clock this morning. Among those expected on her is Capt. Wallace Langley, who has spent the summer months in Alaska and is now coming home for the winter. There are 65 passengers on board, many of whom are thought to be employees of the transportation companies, who are also on their way home for the winter.

### STEAMER FROM SKAGWAY.

Farallon With Thirty Passengers Arrives at Departure Bay—A False Declaration.

Steamer Farallon arrived at Departure Bay from the North yesterday afternoon with thirty passengers, many from Alaska. She reports encountering much fog on the voyage, which on Sunday night laid up the Cottage City, City of Seattle and Queen City in a bunch. The steamer brings news that H. M. Hickey was found guilty before the gold commissioner of paying royalty on only \$1,600 instead of \$3,000, the former amount being that mentioned in his declaration, while the latter represented the actual sum in gold he had mined. The case, however, was disposed of leniently, Hickey paying on the full amount.

### THE VANCOUVER FERRY.

The Home Company to Put Victoria in Close Connection with Transcontinental Express.

It is understood that early effect will be given to an arrangement arrived at between President Shaughnessy and the C. P. N. Company, whereby so far as the passenger service is concerned, Victoria becomes to all intents and purposes the starting and terminal point of the Canadian transcontinental system. The Islander, the pride of the local fleet, will be the fast passenger steamer, and before taking up the proposed new schedule she will be laid up for a thorough overhauling, at considerable expense to the company, whose enterprise it is hoped will be in some measure rewarded by increase in the traffic under the more attractive conditions of a daylight trip each way. The Charmer will be placed to the north of Victoria, to be followed by the freight boats it is understood are yet under consideration.

### MARINE NOTES.

It is expected that the German ship Coriolanus will be held in quarantine for a week or so, although there is no sign of sickness aboard. This is being done largely as a precautionary act to safeguard the port against any possibility of an outbreak of fever. Every germ about the ship will have got thoroughly charged with sulphur fumes before the vessel is allowed to leave.

Steamer Walla Walla had a comparatively light passenger list when sailing for San Francisco last evening, those ticketed here being D. Thelly and wife, Miss Eva Haig, Mrs. Geo. Oberman, C. L. Enderby, C. A. French, R. McKenzie, Mrs. S. Sinclair, Thos. More, E. N. Parr and J. B. MacCarter.

The C. P. N. Co. have issued a new cable, which takes effect to-day. The steamer Willapa, sailing for Kyuquot and way ports at 11 p.m., will be the first to come under the new regulations.

Steamer Charmer will return to service on the Vancouver run in a week or so, looking like a new boat. She has been repaired and has had her machinery all overhauled.

When the C. P. N. steamer Willapa leaves for the coast this evening she will again have as much freight as she can find room for on board, but her trip will only extend this time to Kyuquot.

Steamer Victorian will arrive at the outer wharf at 7:30 o'clock this morning and will sail an hour later. She is detained through waiting for a theatrical company at Tacoma.

The Dominion steamer Quadra left yesterday on light-house duty.

Steamer Princess Louise sails this evening for Northern British Columbia ports.

### VICEROY OF CANADA.

May Be Minto's Title in Near Future—Lord Lorne Booked for Australia.

It is reported in London that the Marquis of Lorne is on the eve of appointment as the first Viceroy of federated Australia. For Australia is from henceforth to be governed by a Viceroy, who will have much the same powers as Lord Minto enjoys in Canada. It is said that on the occasion of Lord Lorne's nomination to Australia, the opportunity will be seized to transform the title of Lord Minto from that of Governor-General to Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada. There will in that event be four viceroys, namely, Ireland, India, the Dominion and Australia, while it is probable that a fifth will be created at the conclusion of the present war, to take in the whole of South Africa, including the projected railway.

Of course, the only reason for the choice of Lord Lorne to the post of first Viceroy of Australia, is because he happens to be a son-in-law of the Queen, and it is hoped that the presence of a royal

Princess in Australia in the person of the Libbie, Capt. Chas. Hackett, came home yesterday in tow of the steamer Willapa. She was picked up at Hesquiat in such shape as to make it unsafe to attempt to weather a storm. Her steering gear is crippled, her main boom split and her foremast carried away. This is about the condition she was in when picked up by H. M. S. Pheasant and towed to Omaleska after a storm in Behring sea; but temporary repairs were there made and a start made for Victoria on October 4.

The weather experienced on the voyage was fortunately not rough but on the coast much fog was encountered. The Penelope and Mermaid were in company with the Libbie on the coast. The Mermaid was off Hesquiat and the Penelope off Kyuquot. Thus the whole fleet of 26 schooners, which went to Behring sea this year are accounted for. The Mer-

indeed, who is but one removed from royalty. He was not much of a success as Governor-General of Canada. But he has learned much since then, and been sensible enough to devote himself to the study of colonial questions, on which he is now able to speak as an expert.

The fact of the matter is that the government is resolved that the First Viceroy of Australia should be a member of the royal family, and as the Queen will not hear of her favorite son, the Duke of Connaught, going so far, there is practically no one available for the purpose but the husband of Princess Louise, to whom the emoluments of office will be very welcome. For the Princess and her Marquis are very poor for people in their position, and she is glad to accept pay for her sculpture from anybody who cares to give her orders for work.

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Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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